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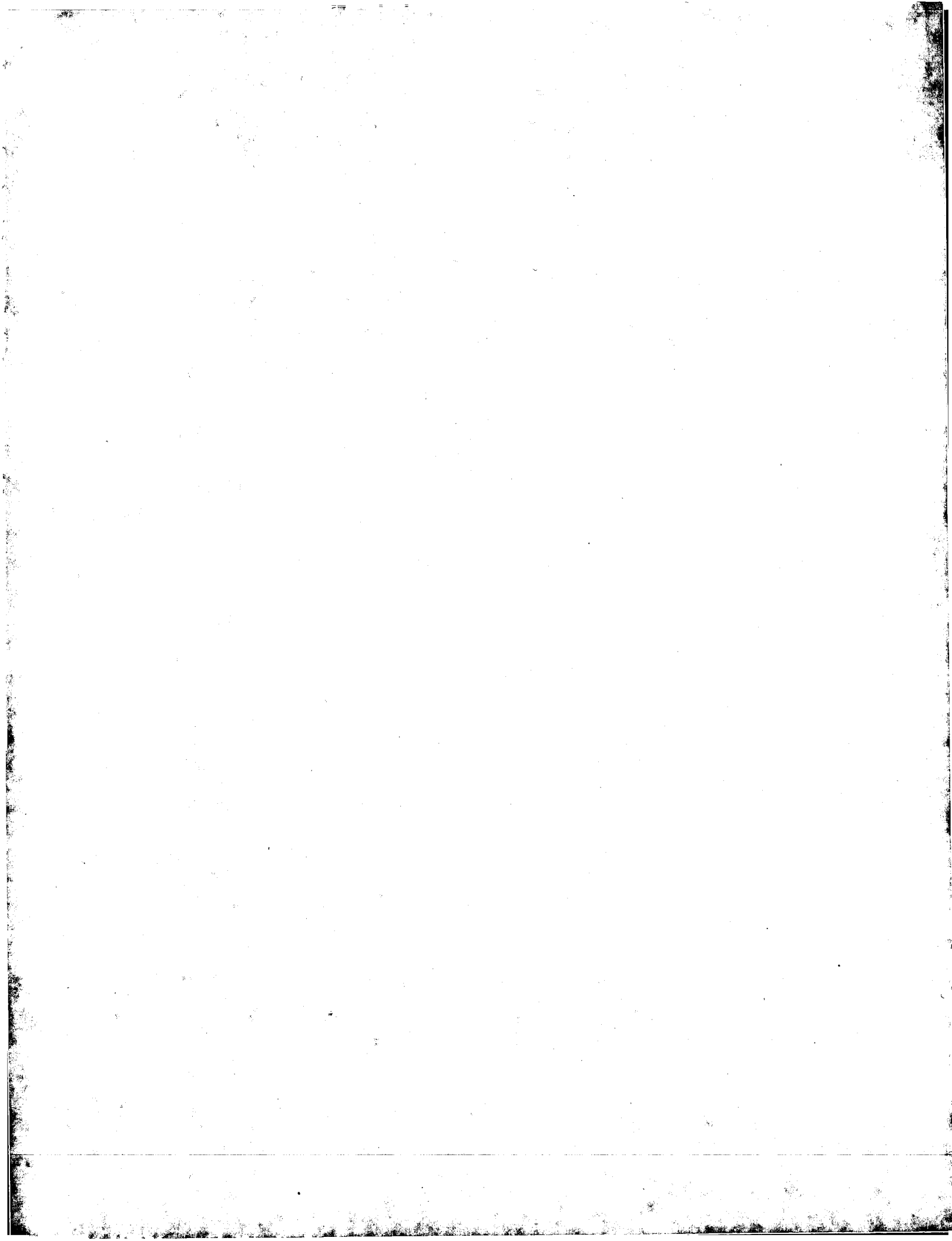
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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

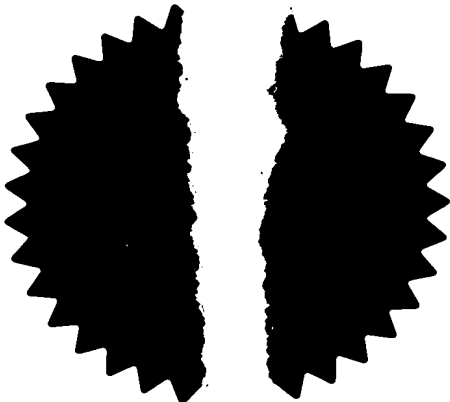
The Patent Office  
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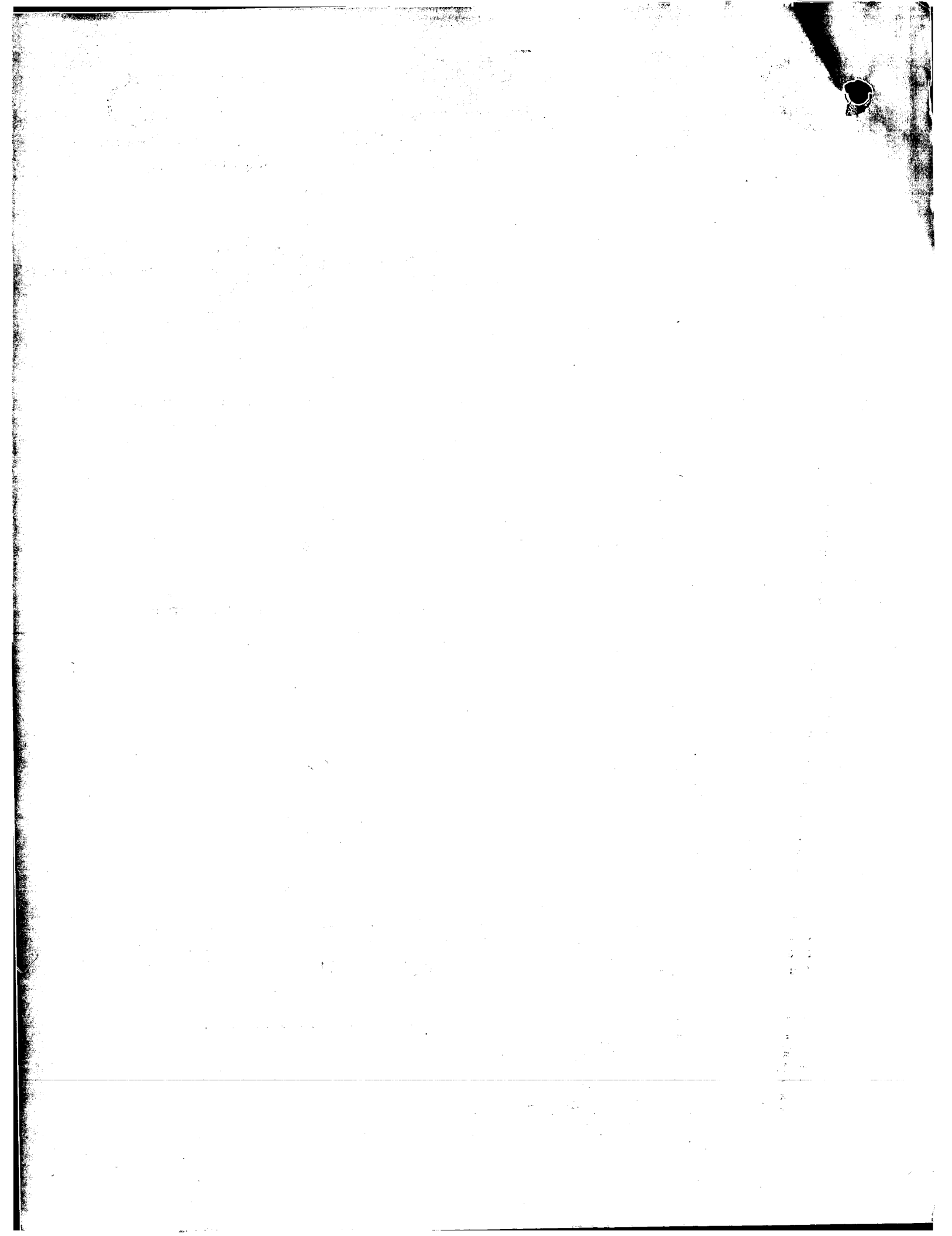
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Signed *Stephen Hordley*  
Dated 16 September 2003



## Patents Form 1/77

 Patent Office  
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1/77

## Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)



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501/7700 0100-0221076.3 The Patent Office

Concept House  
Cardiff Road  
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1.	Your reference	61013/000		
2.	Patent application number (The Patent Office will fill in this part)	11 SEP 2002 0221076.3		
3.	Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant ( <i>underline all surnames</i> )	John Guest International Limited Horton Road West Drayton Middlesex UB7 8JL		
	Patents ADP number ( <i>if you know it</i> )	04893886001		
	If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation	UK		
4.	Title of the invention	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO TUBE COUPLINGS		
5.	Name of your agent ( <i>if you have one</i> )	BOULT WADE TENNANT		
	"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent ( <i>including the postcode</i> )	VERULAM GARDENS 70 GRAY'S INN ROAD LONDON WC1X 8BT		
	Patents ADP number ( <i>if you know it</i> )	42001 ✓		
6.	If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and ( <i>if you know it</i> ) the or each application number	Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day/month/year)
7.	If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)	
8.	Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if: a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or c) any named applicant is a corporate body. See note (d))	Yes		

# Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form

Description 8

Claim(s) 3

Abstract

Drawing(s) 5 X

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents (Please specify)

11

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

11 September 2002

12.

Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Geoffrey C Bayliss  
020 7430 7500

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DUPLICATE

- 1 -

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO TUBE COUPLINGS

This invention relates to tube couplings.

UK-A-1520742 discloses a "Speedfit" connector  
5 comprising a coupling body with a throughway open at  
one end and a tapered cam surface in the open end to  
receive a collet for locking a tube in the coupling.  
The collet is compressed against the tube by a slight  
withdrawal of the tube/collet from the coupling body  
10 which locks the tube in the coupling body. The  
collet can be depressed into the body to release the  
tube when required.

UK-A-2167147 discloses a "SuperSeal" connector  
which is a modification of the "Speedfit" connector  
15 and has a separate sleeve screwed into the open end of  
the coupling body in which the tapered cam is formed.  
By screwing the sleeve into the coupling body the  
gripping action of the collet on the tube is  
increased. Also the collet becomes locked up in the  
20 coupling body and cannot be depressed to release the  
tube. The tube is then permanently locked in the  
coupling body.

EP-A-0945662 discloses a tube coupling having  
both "Speedfit" and SuperSeal" modes of operation.  
25 More particularly the coupling comprises a coupling  
body having a throughway open at one end to receive an  
end portion of a tube and having an internal cam  
surface tapering towards the open end in which a  
collet is located for locking the tube in the coupling  
30 body by engagement with the tapered cam surface and  
having stop means to limit entry of the collet into  
the throughway. The coupling body has a main  
portion, the throughway of which receives the end of  
the tube and contains said stop means to limit  
35 insertion of the collet and an end cap in screw  
threaded engagement with the main body. The end cap  
provides said open end to the throughway and the

tapered cam surface. Indexing means are provided between the end cap and the main body to define different positions of rotation of adjustment in the first of which the tube can be inserted in and by depressing the collet into the coupling body, released in the coupling body (i.e. "Speedfit" mode) and in the second of which the collet is engaged with the stop means to prevent the collet being depressed into the coupling body to release the tube (i.e. "SuperSeal" mode).

There is a need to provide an alternative construction to achieve both "Speedfit" and "SuperSeal" functions whilst simplifying manufacture and assembly.)

This invention provides a tube coupling comprising a coupling body having a throughway open at one end to receive an end portion of the tube and having an internal cam surface tapering towards the open end in which a collet is located for locking a tube in the coupling body by engagement with the tapered cam surface, and having stop means limit entry of the collet into the throughway, the coupling body having a main body portion the throughway of which receives the end of the tube and contains the stop means to limit the insertion of the collet and an end cap in screw threaded engagement with the main body portion having an open end into the throughway and the tapered cam surface, wherein detent means are provided acting between the end cap and the main body portion which are engaged by screwing the cap onto the body past a first position in which a tube can be inserted through the collet into the coupling body and released from the coupling body by depressing the collet into the body, the detent means permitting the cap to be screwed further onto the body to a second position in which the collet is held by the cap in engagement with



the stop to prevent the collet means pressed to release the tube engaged in the collet.

5 The arrangement removes the cams from both the cap and body. Instead, the body has a thin, flexible, flange or "diaphragm" protruding radially from the body's outside diameter. The cap has an internal groove, similar to a circlip groove. As the cap is assembled onto the body the cap butts against the diaphragm and bends away as the cap passes beyond.

10 Thereafter, the diaphragm snaps into the groove but due to the groove's major diameter cannot flex back to its original position - it is always bent in the direction opposing any removal of the cap from the body.

15 With this arrangement the cap's position is constrained lengthwise; by the end of the cap butting against the large inflexible flange on the body or by the flexible diaphragm opposing and butting against the end of the groove in the cap.

20 The design as shown in the attached drawings also has a tapered major groove diameter in the cap. This taper allows the diaphragm to expand as the cap is screwed further onto the body thereby reducing friction between the two and providing the user with better tactile feed back. this encourages the user to maintain the two preferred positions for the cap in use: either extreme for "Speedfit" or "SuperSeal" are not somewhere in between.

30 Preferably, stop means are provided for acting between the cap and main body portion limiting the extent to which the cap can be screwed onto the body portion to define the second position of the cap on the body portion.

35 More specifically, the stop means comprise a raised abutment on the main body portion located in the path of the cap as it is screwed onto the body portion to be engaged by the cap when the cap reaches

its second position on the body portion.

In the latter arrangement, the raised abutment on the coupling body portion may be an annular abutment which is engageable with the leading end of the cap as the cap is screwed onto the coupling body.

In any of the above arrangements, the detent means acting between the cap and coupling body may comprise a radially outwardly projecting detent formed on the coupling body engageable with a slot formed in a cap.

More specifically, the detent may comprise an annular resilient flange or diaphragm projecting radially outwardly of the coupling body and the cap may have an annular slot encircling an inner side of the cap in which the annular flange is engageable, the slot having a width sufficient to allow the cap to move between said first position in which the flange is located at one end of the slot and prevents the cap from withdrawal from the coupling body and said second position in which the flange is located towards the other end of the slot.

By way of example the annular slot may be spaced away from the leading end of the cap in the direction in which the cap is located on the coupling body and a portion of the cap between the slot and under the cap may be adapted to deflect the flange as the cap is screwed onto the coupling body until the flange reaches and snaps into the slot.

In the latter case the slot and the flange may be dimensioned so that the flange is held in the slot bent over towards the leading end of the cap so that when the cap is unscrewed from the second position to the first position, the flange will engage the end of the slot in the first position and resists further withdrawal of the cap from the coupling body.

Furthermore, the bottom of the slot may converge with the coupling body towards the leading end of the

cap so that as the cap is screwed onto the coupling body to the first and second positions, so that the extent to which the flange is deflected by engagement with the bottom of the slot reduces.

5

A tube coupling substantially described with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

10 The following is a description of some specific embodiments of the invention, reference being made to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a tube coupling in accordance with the invention including a tube inserted in the coupling;

15 Figure 2 is a detailed view of part of a coupling body of the tube coupling;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view through part of the tube coupling showing a cap on the coupling body in the first "Speedfit" position; and

20 Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view through part of the coupling body showing the cap in the second "SuperSeal" position, and

Figures 5 shows a modified form of the end cap of the coupling body.

25

Referring firstly to Figure 1 of the drawings, there is shown a moulded plastics tube coupling body indicated generally by reference numeral 10 having a throughway 11 open at one end 12 to receive an end portion of a tube 13. The coupling body comprises a main body portion 10a and an end cap 10b screwed onto the main body as described below.

30

At a location spaced from the open end, the throughway in the main body has a first increase in diameter at a step 14 to provide an enlarged bore 15 in which the end of the tube 13 is a close sliding fit with the end of the tubing engaging the step 14. The

35

throughway has a further increase in diameter at a step 16 to form an enlarged bore 17 in which an 'O' ring seal 18 is located against the step followed by a spacer washer or compression ring 19.

5       The main body portion 10a of the coupling has an external screw-threaded section 20 extending from the end of the body part followed by a plain section in which a detent is formed as described later and followed in turn by an encircling radial flange 22.  
10       The end cap 10b of the coupling body encircles the main body and has an internal feature for engaging with the detent on the main body portion again as described later.

15       A collet indicated at 25 is mounted in the open end of the coupling body comprising an annular member 26 and resilient arms 27 projecting from the annular member into the throughway of the coupling body and terminating in heads 28. The heads of the collet engage in a tapered cam surface 29 converging towards  
20       the end of the coupling body to be compressed against the tube 13 by engagement of the heads with the cam surface to lock the tube in the coupling body.

25       Reference is now made to Figure 2 of the drawings which is a cross-sectional view through part of the main body portion 10a. Between the end of the screw threaded section 20 on the main body and the flange 22 there is an upstanding annular flexible diaphragm 30 formed integrally with the body. The diaphragm forms part of the detent arrangement referred to above  
30       for engaging with and locking the cap on the body as described below.

35       The end flange 22 has an abutment face 32 to provide an end stop for the cap when the latter is fully screwed onto the coupling body as described below.

Turning now to Figure 4 of the drawings, the end cap 10a is shown partially screwed onto the body to a

first position in which the collet in the cap receives and holds a tube in the coupling body in the "Speedfit" manner. That is to say, the tube is locked in the coupling body but can be released by  
5 depressing the collet into the coupling body to release the gripping engagement of the collet with the tube and allow the tube to be withdrawn.

The inner side 34 of the end of the cap is formed on with an encircling slot 35, in which the annular  
10 diaphragm 30 is engageable. The mouth of the cap has a bevelled entry indicated at 36 to assist in deflecting the diaphragm as the cap is screwed onto the body and the diameter of the mouth of the cap leading is slightly greater than the rest of the inner  
15 diameter of the cap to facilitate entry of the diaphragm into the slot. Screwing the cap onto the body sufficiently to engage the diaphragm to engage the end of the slot nearest the mouth of the cap locates the cap in the first "Speedfit" position  
20 referred to above. The bottom wall 37 of the slot is tapered to reduce in diameter towards the open end of the cap so that the diaphragm is held bent over towards the side of the slot adjacent the mouth of the slot. Thus, the diaphragm is held in engagement in  
25 the corner formed between the bottom wall of the slot and the side wall of the slot when the cap is rotated in the direction to withdraw from the main body to prevent withdrawal of the cap from the main body portion beyond the first position.

30 As the cap is screwed further onto the body, the diaphragm rides up the tapering undercut of the bottom wall of the slot in the cap relaxing the diaphragm slightly, and therefore reducing the distance to rotation of the cap. The cap can then be screwed  
35 onto the body until it engages the upstanding end flange 22 of the coupling body as indicated in Figure 4 in which the cap is in the second or "SuperSeal"

position. The collet is then held in engagement with the end stop in the coupling body and cannot be depressed to allow a tube to be released from the coupling body.

5       The arrangement thus provides a tube coupling body which is readily assembled and which provides both "Speedfit" and "SuperSeal" functions without unduly stressing the components of the body.

10       A number of further embodiments in the invention are also envisaged as follows:

15       This design can also be used on metal coupling bodies or rigid plastic coupling bodies in which case the flexible diaphragm could be moulded on a separate split ring which is assembled into a groove or recess on the body between the thread and the large flange so that the detent engages in the slot on the cap.

20       Equally the separate split ring could be mounted in the cap with the diaphragm with the flexible diaphragm projecting radially inwardly to engage in a slot in the main body portion.

      The slot or groove in the body portion would be located between the thread and the large flange. Again, the slot or groove in the body could have a tapered major diameter.

25       In all of the designs above the diaphragm could be interrupted once or several times to allow for tooling or to allow the diaphragm's resilient/flexible characteristics to be optimised.

30       In accordance with the further modification, an enlarged groove 30 is formed at the end of the slot remote from the open end of the cap as illustrated in Figure 5. When the cap is rotated provisionally to move the diaphragm into this position, the cap is in a non-load imposing position and thereby allowing easy  
35       threading.

CLAIMS

1. A tube coupling comprising a coupling body having a throughway open at one end to receive an end portion  
5 of the tube and having an internal cam surface tapering towards the open end in which a collet is located for locking a tube in the coupling body by engagement with the tapered cam surface, and having stop means limit entry of the collet into the  
10 throughway, the coupling body having a main body portion the throughway of which receives the end of the tube and contains the stop means to limit the insertion of the collet and an end cap in screw threaded engagement with the main body having an open  
15 end into the throughway and the tapered cam surface, wherein detent means are provided acting between the end cap and the main body portion which are engaged by screwing the cap onto the body past a first position in which a tube can be inserted through the collet  
20 into the coupling body and released from the coupling body by depressing the collet into the body, the detent means permitting the cap to be screwed further onto the body to a second position in which the collet is held by the cap in engagement with the stop to  
25 prevent the collet means pressed to release the tube engaged in the collet.

2. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 1, wherein stop means are provided for acting between the cap and  
30 main coupling body limiting the extent to which the cap can be screwed onto the coupling body to define the second position of the cap on the body.

3. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 2, wherein  
35 stop means comprise a raised abutment on a coupling body located in the path of the cap as it is screwed onto the coupling body to be engaged by the cap when

the cap reaches its second position on the coupling body.

4. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 3, wherein  
5 the raised abutment on a coupling body is an angular  
abutment which is engageable with the leading end of  
the cap as the cap is screwed onto the coupling body.

5. A tube coupling as claimed in any of the  
10 preceding claims, wherein the detent means acting  
between the cap and coupling body comprise one or more  
a radially outwardly projecting detents formed on one  
of the coupling body and cap engageable in a slot  
formed in the body and cap.

15 6. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 5, wherein  
the detent comprises one or more annular resilient web  
or diaphragm projecting radially outwardly of the  
coupling body and the cap has an annular slot  
20 encircling an inner side of the cap in which the  
annular web or diaphragm is engageable, the slot  
having a width sufficient to allow the cap to move  
between said first position in which the flange is  
located at one end of the slot and prevents the cap  
25 from withdrawal from the coupling body and said second  
position in which the flange is located towards the  
other end of the slot.

7. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 6, wherein  
30 the or each web or diaphragm is continuous or is  
segmented.

8. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 6 or claim 7  
the annular slot is spaced away from the leading end  
35 of the cap and the portion of the cap between the slot  
and the end of the cap is adapted to deflect the  
flange as the cap is screwed onto the coupling body



until the flange reaches and snaps into the slot.

5 9. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 8, wherein  
the slot and the flange are dimensioned to hold the  
web or diaphragm bent over in the slot towards the  
end of the cap so that when the cap is unscrewed from  
the second position to the first position, the flange  
will engage the end of the slot in the first position  
and resist further withdrawal of the cap from the  
10 coupling body.

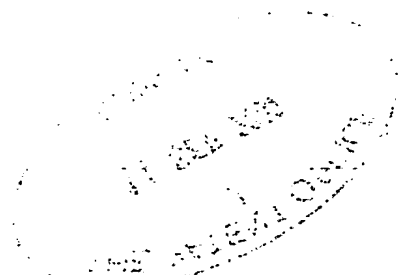
15 10. A tube coupling as claimed in claim 9, wherein  
the bottom of the slot converges with the coupling  
body towards the leading end of the cap so that as the  
cap is screwed onto the coupling body to the first and  
second positions, so that the extent to which the  
flange is deflected by engagement with the bottom of  
the slot reduces.

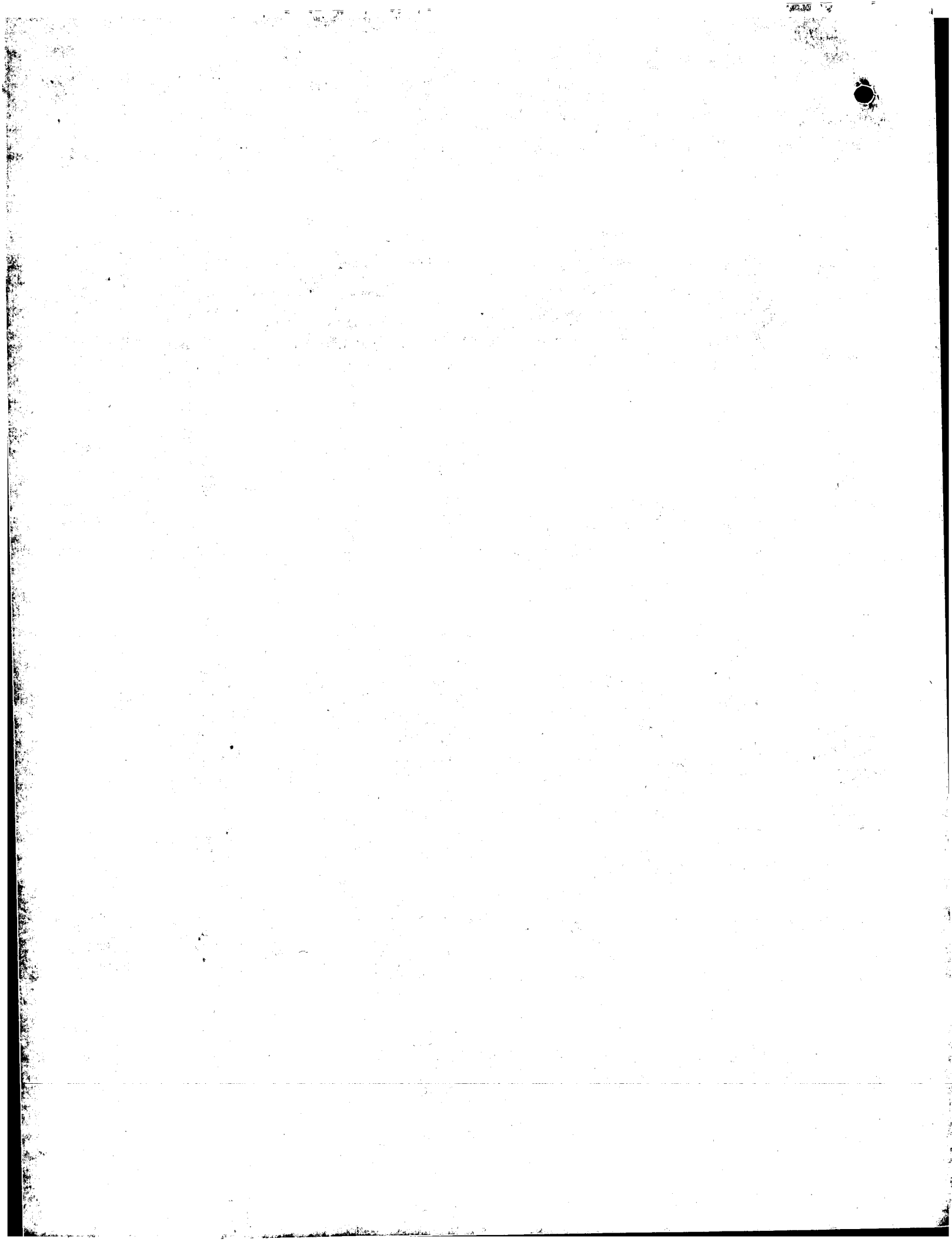
20 11. A tube coupling as claimed in any of claims  
wherein the detent is formed on a separate ring or  
clip fitted in one of the body or cap so that the  
detent engages in the other of the body or cap.

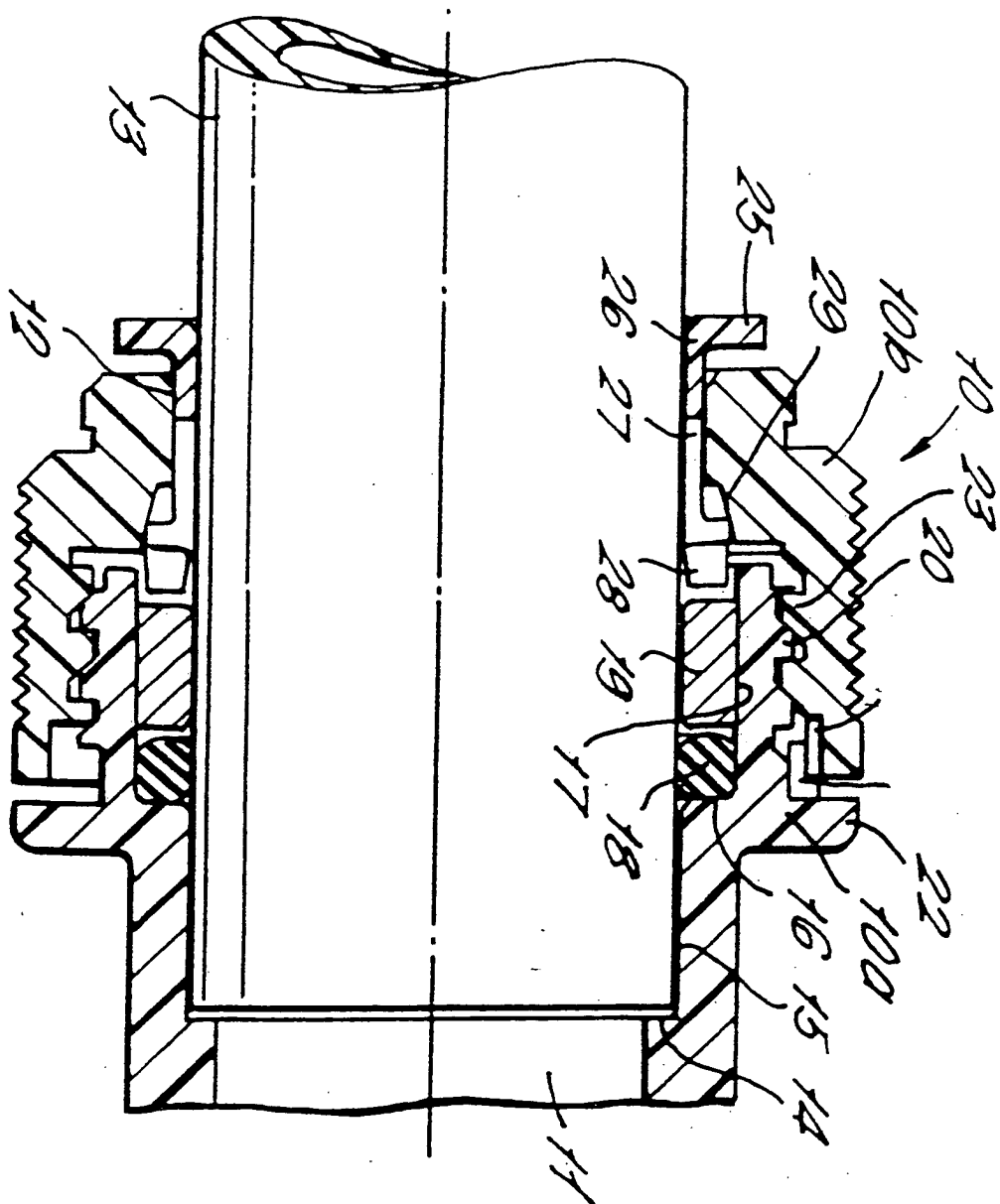
25 12. A tube coupling substantially described with  
reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying  
drawings.

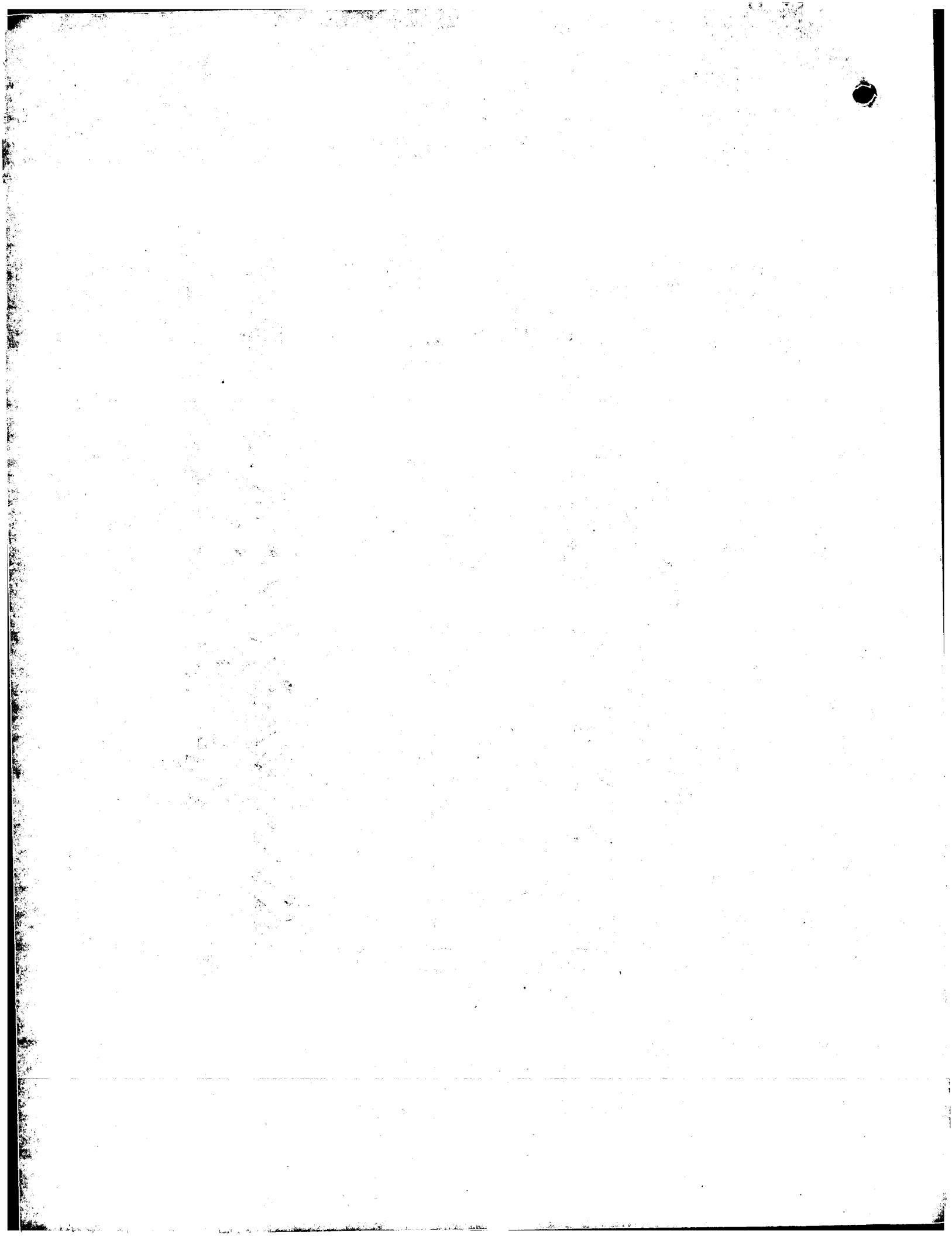
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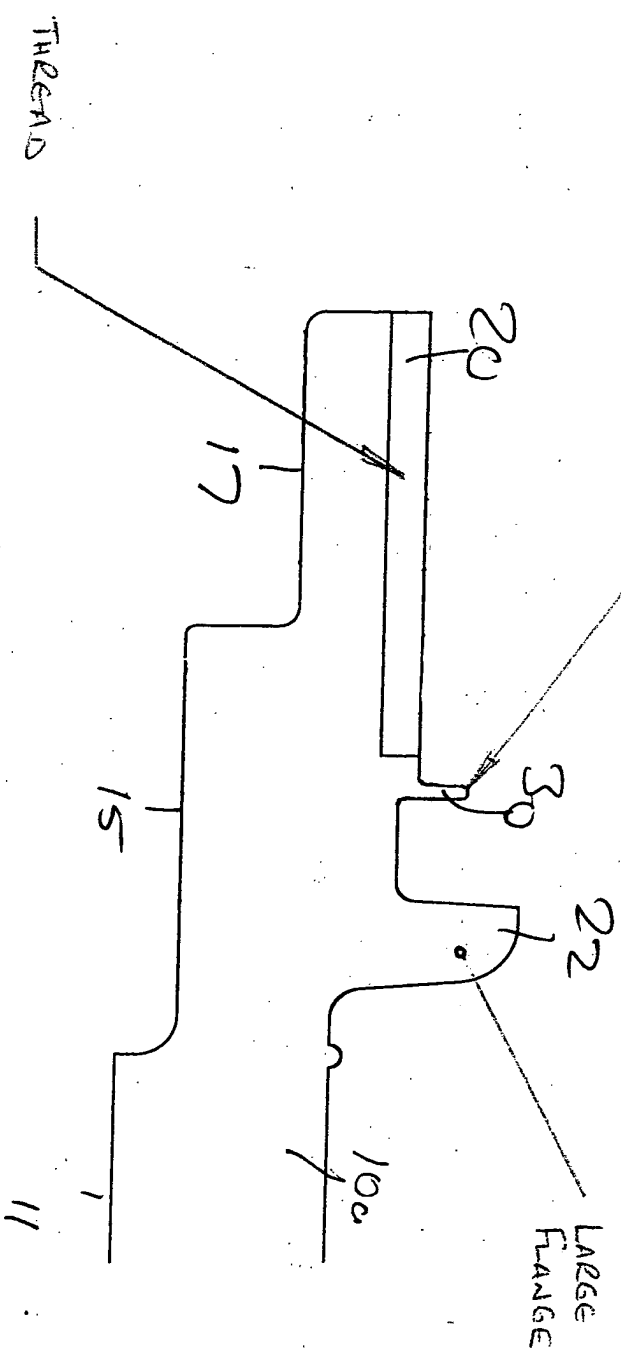






" DIAPHRAGM " IN  
UNSTRESSED CONDITION

Fig 2



JG-84

STRESS/S. RESEARCH ALTERNATIVE DESIGN

TS Green  
29 July 2002

SP

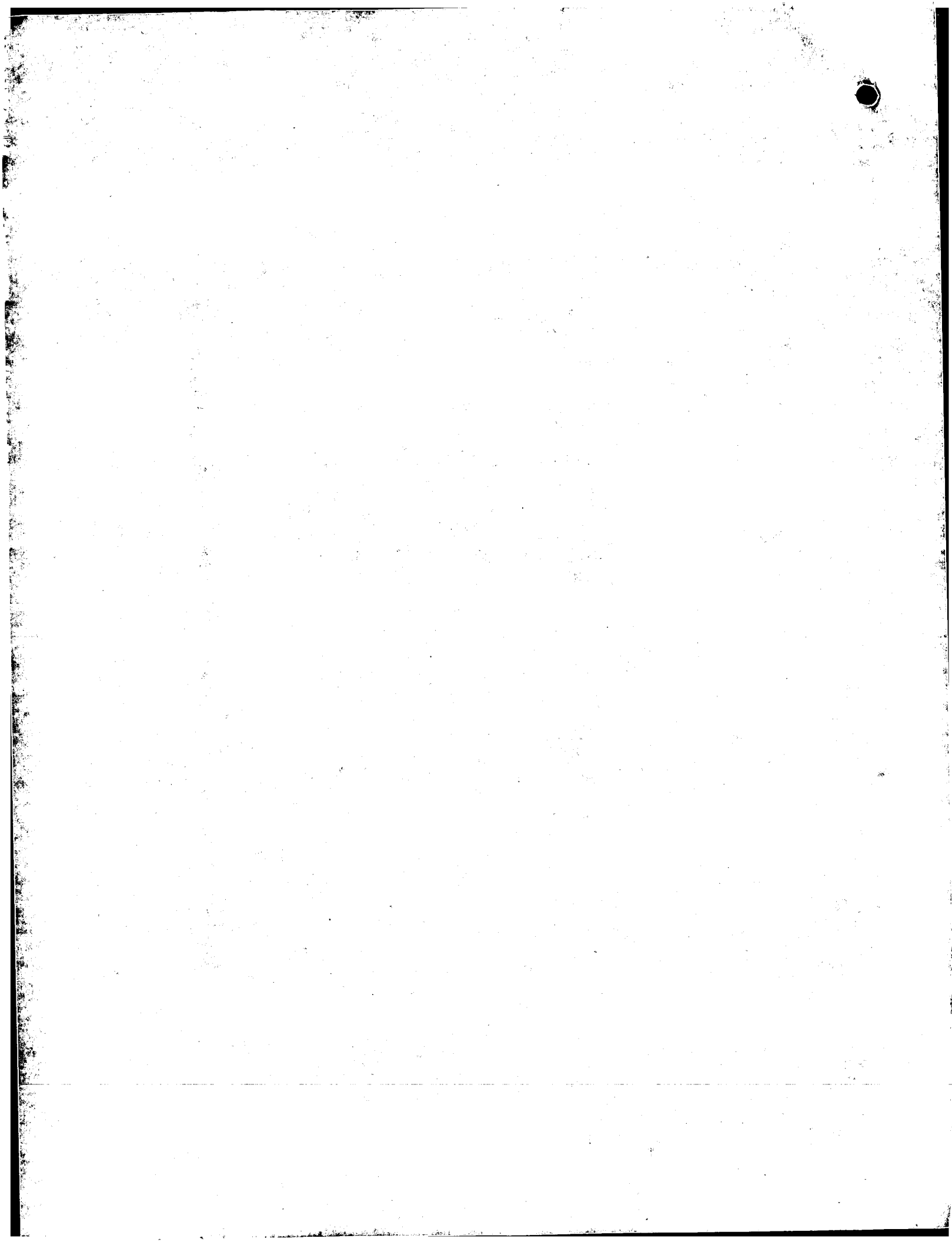
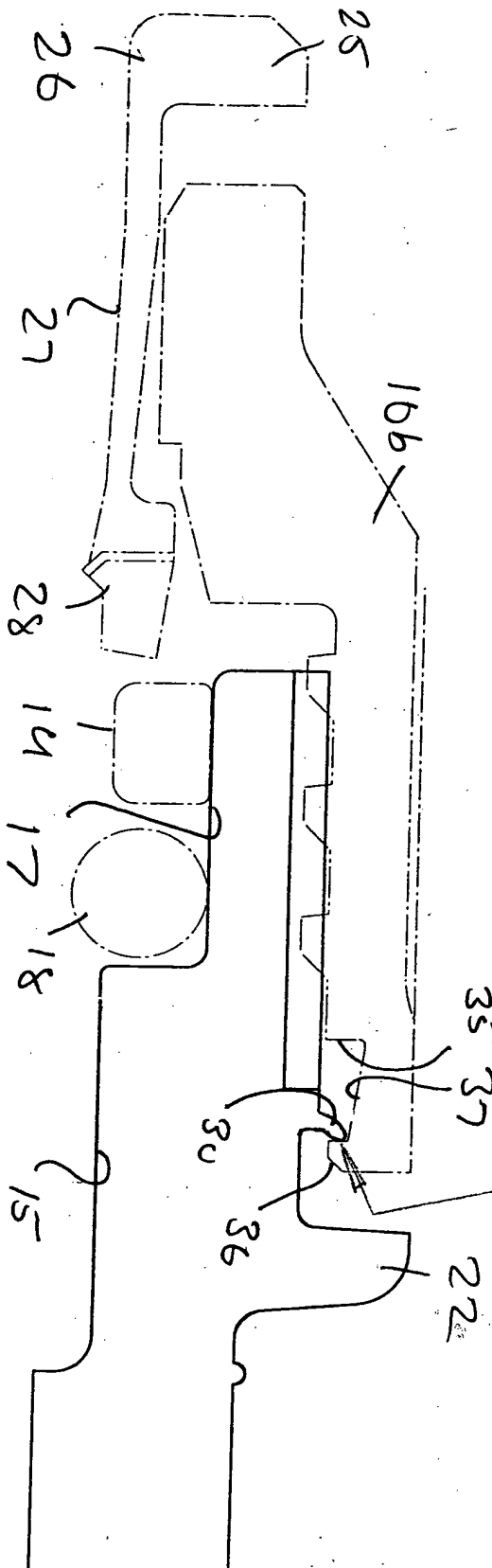


Fig 3

Bent Diaphragm Butts Against  
Shoulder of Udder Cut &  
Opposes Removal of CAP  
From Boot At Speed At  
Position.



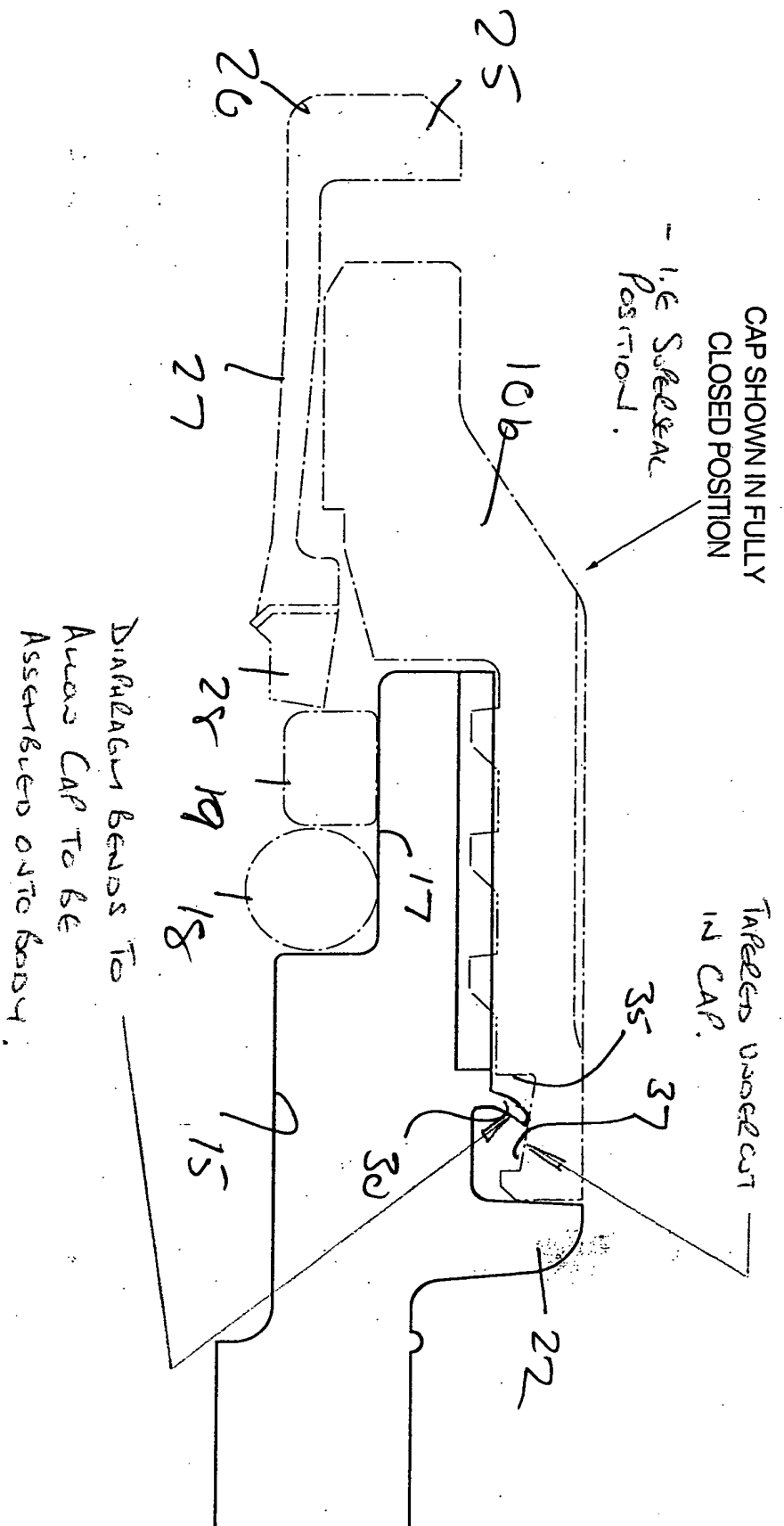
JG-84

SHR 3 of 3



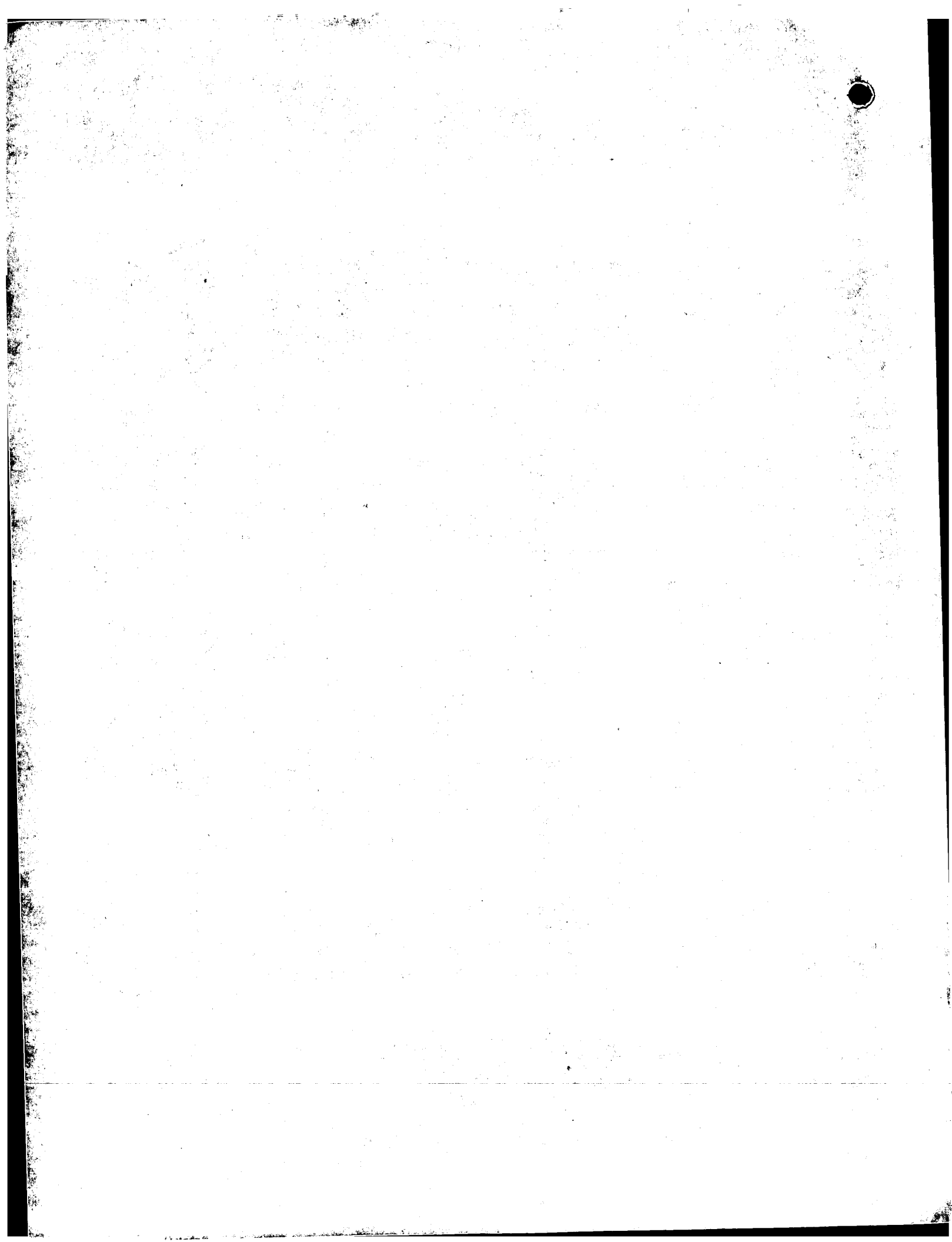


Fig 4



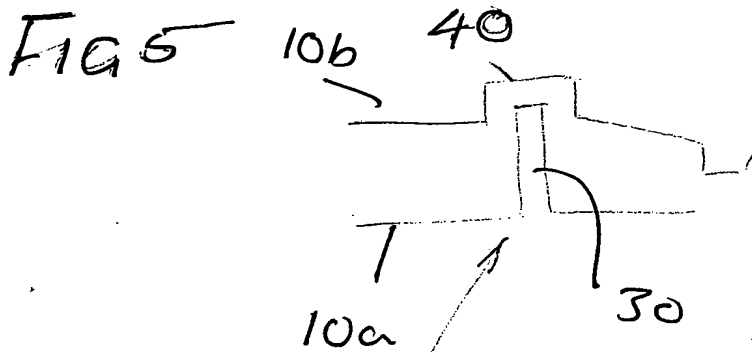
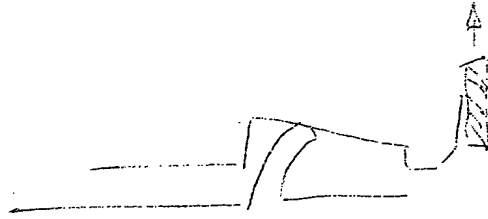
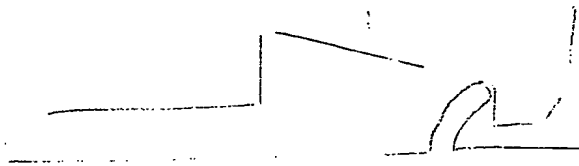
JG-84

Sheet 2 of 3



JG-84 - Extended

● E



NEW FEATURE - Over<sup>\*</sup> assembly allows  
discharge to extend into a neutral  
non-egressing position thereby allowing  
easy removal.

\* Could be by high torque or finger operated  
tabs or movable clip.  
Could provide tape-pulling or child proof  
facility.

EJ  
30.7.02

